



THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1879.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The sales of ten dollar certificates in Philadelphia amounted to \$2,170,000; in New York to \$3,229,650.

Nine children have died from drinking poisoned water in a brook at Newark, Vermont, and a number of others are not expected to live.

Three seamen of the schooner Mary A. Witham, which arrived at New York yesterday from Miraflores, died of yellow fever on the passage.

Miss Delia Wheeler, aged 65, only sister of Vice President Wheeler, died suddenly, at the home of the Vice President, at Malone, New York, yesterday. She was an invalid for several years.

Contracts were awarded for Indian supplies yesterday, the price being for corn 53-57 cents per bushel, and mess pork, \$10.47 per barrel. Most awards were granted to Western merchants.

The directors of the Globe Life Insurance Company, New York, have applied for the appointment of a receiver, having discovered a deficit of \$600,000 where the State examiner found only \$300,000.

The secret of the Grant excursion to California is discovered. It originated with J. B. and George McMillen, who have planned a grand excursion to California at reduced rates at the time of the arrival of Gen. Grant.

The Greenback Convention of Iowa yesterday nominated a State ticket headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. Several of Brick Pomroy's adherents withdrew from the convention on its refusal to endorse Pomroy's Chicago platform.

The Boston Transcript regards Secretary Sherman as the coming man of the republicans as a presidential candidate. It says this report of accomplishing results needs no more illustration than is furnished by his record as the head of the Treasury Department, and predicts his election should be nominated.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Cincinnati, yesterday, and nominated Chas. Foster for Governor on the first ballot, which stood, Foster 280 5/6; Alonzo Taft, 271 1/6; J. W. Keifer, 2. General Lewis H. Bickelmeier was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and W. W. Lawrence for Supreme Court judge.

The trial of ex-Lieut. Gov. Hall, of Florida, before the United States court, for conspiracy in Brevard county in the election of himself to Congress, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. Four colored and one white Republican were on the jury. The grand jury which found the indictment was organized under the test-oath system.

The miscegenation case in which Miss Moore, of Beaver, Pa., was the heroine, has had a singular sequel. Shortly after her marriage to John, the negro man, she was removed to her home, and after a careful examination by her physicians, she was pronounced insane, and sent to an asylum. Her husband has disappeared.

The Montreal Mechanics' Bank has suspended payment, owing to the refusal of Molese's Bank to extend further accommodation. Its total liabilities are \$626,000; assets, \$332,000. C. J. Brydges, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, is president of the bank. This is the second time the institution has failed within three years.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill making subsidiary coins exchangeable for lawful money, having first so amended it as to make such coins a legal tender in sums not exceeding \$10 also substituting the words "silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar" for the words "fractional or subsidiary silver coins."

In the Louisiana constitutional convention, yesterday, the committee on State debt appointed a sub-committee of three to draft an ordinance to be submitted to the convention advising that only about three millions of the present State debt be paid, the remainder being declared invalid. It is believed the convention will not adopt this report.

A contradiction is authorized of the statement that the President has decided not to approve the findings of the court of inquiry in the Burton P. Foster case, and that he will refer them for examination and revision to the Judge Advocate General of the army. No such decision has been made. No decision will be made until the record (1,800 pages) has been examined by the President.

Seventy-five men took possession of the jail at Bakersfield, Cal., yesterday, and hoaxed Thomas and William Youkum in their cells. The latter being chained to the floor, was banged with the chain on his feet. The Youkums were imprisoned for the murder, over a year ago, of Johnson and Tucker. William had been tried and convicted, but the Superior Court last week granted him a change of venue.

PRESIDENT HAYES AND GENERAL CONWAY.

The declared intention of "General" Conway to proceed with chartered boats to remove negroes from the Mississippi Valley, under the alleged advice and promised protection of the President, has created some indignation among the members of the Mississippi and Louisiana delegations. Several members representing these delegations have called on the President since the publication of the Conway interview and protested against the use made of his name in the matter. The President assured those calling upon him in connection with the affairs that he had not advised Conway to make any such movement.

Representatives King, Ellis, and Gibson, of Louisiana, yesterday, in conversation with President Hayes on the subject, represented to him that from Mr. Conway's report of his declarations with regard to the exodus the impression would be created that he (the President) favored the exodus, and would extend Government aid to furtherance of it.

The reply of the President was in substance that nothing whatever had transpired in his interview with Mr. Conway which could bear such construction. His only declaration was that the navigation of the Mississippi river should be free and must remain unobscured. The President expressed the opinion that, while any citizen, white or colored, had a perfect right to migrate from one portion of the country to another, it would certainly be very unfortunate for large masses of colored people to proceed to any one particular section of the country. And if they saw fit to remain it would, in his opinion, be better if they could be generally settled throughout the country. He expressed no opinion as to the policy of wisdom of the present Southern exodus. Upon being informed by Mr. King that an impression was being conveyed among the colored people of his district that the Government would sustain them in migrating westward, the President said there was no foundation whatever for the circulation of such an idea. He regarded the story as being unfortunate, inasmuch as it might tend to mislead those who were contemplating such migration. — Wash. Rep.

RICHMOND KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.—Washington Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars, last evening received a telegram announcing that Richmond Commandery, of Richmond, Va., would visit Washington on the 17th of June next, and at once by resolution extended to Richmond Commandery the courtesies of this commandery, and invited them to become their guests on the occasion of their visit to the National Capital. Washington Commandery was most kindly received and entertained by the Richmond fraters on the occasion of their visit to that city on the 22d of May, 1878. The Commandery of St. Andrews, also of Richmond, is expected to accompany the visiting Templars. This is the junior commandery of the State of Virginia. — Wash. Rep.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1879.

The McDonald resolution, about investigating the late election in Rhode Island, was up again in the Senate to-day, and occupied the whole morning hour. Mr. Blaine again harped upon the small number of votes polled in some of the congressional districts in the South. He was answered by Messrs. Hill and Vance, the former making no impression upon him, but the latter struck him between wind and water, when in answer to a question about the reason of the small republican vote in some of the districts in his State, he said the Senator from Maine was better able to answer that question than himself, inasmuch as he was in Washington, where the machinery for conducting the radical part of elections in the South, was located, and from whose instructions about that part were issued. After this debate, which was quite spicy, the McDonald bill in relation to the use of troops at the polls came up. Mr. Wallace delivering an able and forcibly expressed speech thereon. Among the bills introduced to-day was one by Mr. Johnson to authorize the bonds on manufactured tobacco and on cigars and snuff to be cancelled at the place of export. It is supposed that when the Senate adjourns to-day it will be until Monday.

In the House to-day Mr. Groe introduced a resolution authorizing the nicks and other old vessels belonging to the navy to be used for quarantine purposes at the request of the National Board of Health. The President's message was read, and that part of it recommending free and unimpeded ball trade received first the applause of the democrats, and after that of the republicans. On the motion to pass it, notwithstanding the President's veto, the vote stood—ayes 113 to 91—not two thirds, so the bill was defeated. It was then referred to the Judiciary Committee. The absence of any allusion in the message to the test oath for U. S. jurors is supposed to indicate that the President will not object to a bill for the repeal of the statute imposing that oath. The bill making coins smaller than a dollar exchangeable at the Treasury in sums of ten dollars for legal tender money, and legal tender in sums of ten dollars was taken up and passed, the Senate's amendments being concurred in. Mr. Stephens saying it did not satisfy him, but it was the best that could be done, and that he was in favor of passing it upon the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread. General Johnson made his maiden speech to-day in offering a resolution for adjournment until Saturday in respect to Memorial Day. General Hawley moved to amend by substituting Monday for Saturday, when Gen. Johnson responded that that would defeat the whole object of the resolution which was to show the respect of the House for the memory of gallant men who fell in defense of the Union, and to give the members and employes of the House an opportunity to participate in these ceremonies. This was received with applause by the republican side of the House, and the resolution was adopted. At a later period General Hawley renewed his motion to adjourn until Monday, and an ye and no vote on that motion is now being taken. Before this motion was put Mr. Whitcomb stated that the resolution for adjournment on the 10th proximo would be considered Saturday, but that he was opposed to an adjournment until bills for removing customs duty on quinine and for imposing an income tax were passed.

Mr. Boutwell, of Georgia, created some excitement in the House to-day by accusing the official reporters of inefficiency. Several members, however, came to the reporter's aid, and Mr. Boutwell was forced to acknowledge the faithfulness with which most of the reports were made, but still asserted that there were some of the reporters who were inefficient, and said that if the reports were incorrect it would be better to have none made.

The impression is becoming more and more prevalent that Congress will adjourn on or about the 10th proximo. The democrats not only of the House, but of the Senate, are split in twain on the subject of the two appropriation bills, and the silver bill, and as soon as a vote can be reached on these bills they will be passed without the riders. Some of the late democrats now see this, and are anxious for a vote to be reached so that they can be offered opposing measures that require a federal interference with elections, and then go home. The radicals will vote to a man for the adjournment, and are indifferent about the passage of the appropriation bills, presuming upon the demoralization that exists in the ranks of their opponents, and some of them even daring the democrats to adjourn without passing those bills. All the Senate committees have determined to do as little as possible at this session, and the only bills now before Congress, except the Silver bill and the McDonald Army bill in the Senate, and the bill for the removal of causes from State to Federal courts in the House, are the two appropriation bills and the separate bills made of the riders to these bills. These bills, it is thought, can be disposed of easily between now and the 10th of June.

Mr. Foster, the republican nominee for Governor of Ohio, is a merchant, and was the republican member of the last House who on the last day of the session proposed as a compromise by which the extra session could be avoided a resolution providing for continuing the present appropriations for the army and legislative, judicial and executive branches of the government until the next session. His nomination is considered to be a damper on the Grant boom, and seems to afford more satisfaction to the democrats than it does to the republicans.

Senator Vance returned this morning from Lynchburg, whither he went last Tuesday night to deliver the address at the spring tobacco fair there yesterday. The crowd was smaller than was expected, but everything passed pleasantly, and the Senator is much pleased with his visit. Gentlemen who heard the address speak of it in the highest terms. Senator Withers, who accompanied his colleague from North Carolina, went on to Wytheville, and will not return until Monday. Senator Johnson and family will start on a little trip to Norfolk to-morrow night, to be absent a few days.

Further intelligence from Montana about the murder of John Webb Powell confirms the report of yesterday. The deceased was one of the most influential men in the territory, and the indignation against his murderer was great that he would have been lynched had he not mounted his horse and escaped to the mountains.

Mr. Alexander B. Stephens, who was made violently ill last week by eating raw tomatoes, has entirely recovered, and was in his rolling chair in the House to-day.

U. S. Marshal Payne, of the Southern District of New York, was before the Wallace committee to-day, and testified to the immense number of warrants issued for the arrest of people who, it was supposed, intended to vote at the last presidential election in New York city, to the six hundred that were served, and to the fact that none of the cases were brought to trial. In other words, that the warrants were merely processes of intimidating voters.

All the government employees were paid off to-day, so as to furnish them with the means of participating in the memorial services to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The Baptist Publication Society met at Saratoga, N. Y., this morning. Rev. Dr. Dickenson, of Richmond, Va., spoke for the Home mission.

Gideon L. Soule, LLD., died suddenly at Exeter, N. H., last night, after a nearly 70 years age, and was connected with the Phillips Exeter Academy for over 60 years.

Judge Donohue in New York yesterday confirmed the report of the referee in the suit of Mrs. Maria L. Granger for the annulment of her marriage to Thomas Blair, lately dismissed from a captaincy in the U. S. Army.

The Third Veto.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 29.—The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day the following message, vetoing the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill: To the House of Representatives:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections to its approval:

The main purpose of the bill is to appropriate the money required to support, during the next fiscal year, the several civil departments of the Government. The amount appropriated exceeds in the aggregate \$18,000,000.

This money is needed to keep in operation the essential functions of all the great departments of the Government—legislative, executive and judicial. If the bill contained no other provisions than those which are necessary to carry out its object, I should have no objection to its approval. It embraces, however, a number of causes relating to subjects of great general interest, which are wholly unnecessary to the appropriations which I provide for. The objections to the practice of tacking general legislation to appropriation bills, especially when the object is to deprive a constitutional branch of the Government of its right to the free exercise of its own discretion and judgment touching such general legislation, were set forth in the special message in relation to House bill No. 1, which was returned to the House of Representatives on the 29th of last month. I regret that the objections which were then expressed to this method of legislation have not seemed to Congress of sufficient weight to dissuade from this renewed incorporation of general appropriations in an appropriation bill, and that my constitutional objection to it in respect of the general provisions thus placed before me cannot be disregarded without seeming to-day, however briefly, the necessary appropriations by Congress for the support of the Government. With respect to those provisions, I respectfully refer to that message for a statement of my views on the proper maintenance in debate by the advocates of this bill, viz., that "to withhold appropriations is a constitutional means for the redress" of what the majority of the House of Representatives may regard as a "grievance."

The bill contains the following clauses, viz: "And provided further, That the following sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, namely 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020, and all of the succeeding sections of said statutes down to and including section 2,027, and also section 5,522, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and that all the other sections of the Revised Statutes, and all laws and parts of laws authorizing the appointment of chief and deputy marshals, and deputy marshals having any duties to perform in respect to any election and presiding their duties and powers and allowing them compensation, be, and the same are hereby repealed."

It also contains clauses amending sections 2017, 2019, 2028 and 2031 of the Revised Statutes. The sections of the Revised Statutes which the bill, if approved, would repeal or amend, are part of an act approved May 30, 1870, and amended February 28, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes." All of the provisions of the above named acts, which it is proposed in this bill to repeal or modify, relate to the Congressional elections. The remaining portion of the law, which will continue in force after the enactment of this measure, is that which provides for the appointment, by a judge of the circuit court of the United States, of two supervisors of election in each election district, and one Congressional election, on due application of citizens who desire, in the language of the law, "to have such election guarded and scrutinized." The duties of the supervisors will be to attend at the polls at all Congressional elections, and to remain after the polls are open until every vote cast has been counted, but they will have no authority to make arrests, or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the votes, and the making of a return thereof.

The part of the law which will be repealed by the approval of this bill, includes those sections which give authority to the supervisors of election "to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot," and all the sections which confer authority upon the United States marshals and deputy marshals, in connection with the Congressional elections. The enactment of this bill will also repeal section 5522 of the Criminal Statutes of the United States, which was enacted for the protection of United States officers engaged in the discharge of their duties at the Congressional elections. This section protects supervisors and marshals in the performance of their duties by making the obstruction or the assaulting of these officers, or any interference with them by bribery or solicitation, or otherwise, crimes against the United States.

The true meaning and effect of the proposed legislation are, therefore, the plainest, with the authority to observe and witness the proceedings at the Congressional elections will be left; but there will be no power to protect them, or to prevent interference with their duties, or to punish any violation of the law from which their powers are derived. If this bill is approved, only the shadow of the authority of the United States at the National elections will remain—the substance will be gone. The supervision of the elections will be reduced to a mere inspection, without authority on the part of the supervisors to do any act whatever to make the election a fair one. All that will be left to the supervisors is the permission to have such oversight of the elections as political parties are in the habit of exercising without any authority of law, in order to prevent their opponents from obtaining a fair hearing. The object of the bill is to destroy any control whatever by the United States over the Congressional elections.

The passage of this bill has been urged upon the ground that the election of members of Congress is a matter which concerns the States alone; that these elections should be controlled exclusively by the States; that there are and can be no such elections as National elections; and that the existing law of the United States regarding the Congressional elections is without warrant in the Constitution.

It is evident, however, that the framers of the Constitution regarded the election of members of Congress in every State and in every district as, in a very important sense, justly a matter of political interest and concern to the whole country. The original provision of the Constitution on this subject is as follows:

SEC. 4. ARTICLE I. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

A further provision has been since added, which is embraced in the fifteenth amendment. It is as follows:

"SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Under the general provision of the Constitution, [section 4, article 1,] Congress in 1866 passed a comprehensive law which prescribed all and detailed regulations for the election of Senators by the Legislatures of the several States. This law has been in force almost

thirteen years. In pursuance of it all of the members of the present Senate of the United States hold their seats. Its constitutionality is not called in question. It is confidently believed that no sound argument can be made in support of the constitutionality of National regulation of Senatorial elections which will not show that the elections of members of the House of Representatives may also be constitutionally regulated by the National authority. The bill before me is a regulation of the principal of the Congressional elections are not State elections, but National elections. It leaves in full force the existing statute under which all officers are still to be appointed by National authority, to "obscure and witness" the Congressional elections whenever due application is made by citizens who desire said elections to be "guarded and scrutinized." If the power to supervise, in any respect whatever, the Congressional elections exist, under section 4, article 1, of the Constitution, it is a power which, like every other power belonging to the Government of the United States, is paramount and supreme, and includes the right to employ the necessary means to carry it into effect.

The statutes of the United States which regulate the election of members of the House of Representatives, an essential part of which it is proposed to repeal by this bill, have been in force about eight years. Four Congressional elections have been held under them, two of which were at the Presidential elections of 1872 and 1876. Numerous prosecutions, trials, and convictions have had place in the case of the United States in these laws. In no reported case has their constitutionality been called in question by any judge of the courts of the United States. The validity of these laws is sustained by the uniform course of judicial action and opinion.

It is urged that the United States election laws are not necessary, an empty relic of the past, by the history of their origin and their results. They were especially prompted by the investigation and exposure of the frauds committed in the city and State of New York at the elections of 1856. Committees representing both of the leading political parties of the country have submitted reports to the House of Representatives on the extent of these frauds. A committee of the Forty-third Congress after a full investigation, reached the conclusion that the number of fraudulent votes cast in the city of New York alone in 1856 was not less than twenty-five thousand. A committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, in their report submitted in 1877, adopted the opinion that for every one hundred actual voters of the city of New York in 1856, one hundred and eight votes were cast; when, in fact, the number of votes voted could not have exceeded eighty-eight per cent. of the actual voters of the city. By this statement the number of fraudulent votes at the election in the city of New York alone, was between thirty and fourth thousand. These frauds completely reversed the result of the election in the State of New York, both as to the choice of Governor and State officers, and as to the choice of electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. They attracted the attention of the whole country. It was plain that if they could be continued and repeated with impunity free government was impossible. A distinguished Senator, in opposing the passage of the election laws, declared that he had "for a long time believed that our form of Government was a comparative failure in the larger cities." To meet these evils and to prevent their recurrence the United States law regulating Congressional elections were enacted.

The framers of these laws had not been disappointed in their results. In the large cities, under their provisions, the elections have been comparatively peaceable, orderly and honest. Even the opponents of these laws have borne testimony to their value and efficiency, and to the necessity for their enactment. The committee of the Forty-fourth Congress, composed of members, a majority of whom were opposed to these laws, in their report on the New York election of 1876 said:

"The committee would commend to other portions of the country and to other cities this remarkable system of development, which has been in harmony for an honest purpose. In no portion of the world, and in no era of time, where there has been an expression of the popular will through the forms of law, has there been a more complete and thorough illustration of the principles of free government than in the cities of the United States. Whatever may have been the previous habit or conduct of elections in these cities, or howsoever they may conduct themselves in the future, this election of 1876 will stand as a monument of what good men, honest and true to their forms, and just authority may do for the protection of the electoral franchise."

This bill recognizes the authority and duty of the United States to appoint supervisors to guard and scrutinize the Congressional elections, and denies to the Government of the several States all power to make its supervision effectual. The great body of the people of all parties want free and fair elections. They do not think that a free election means freedom from the wholesome restraints of law, or that the place of election should be a sanctuary for lawlessness and crime. On the day of an election peace and good order are more necessary than on any other day of the year. On that day the humblest and poorest citizens, the aged and the infirm, should be, and should have reason to believe that they are, in the exercise of their most responsible duty, and their most sacred right as members of society, their duty and their right to vote. The constitutional authority to regulate the Congressional election which belongs to the Government of the United States, and which it is necessary to exert to secure the right to vote to every citizen possessing the requisite qualifications, ought to be enforced by appropriate legislation. So far from public opinion in any part of the country favoring any relaxation of the authority of the Government in the protection of elections from violence and corruption, I believe it demands greater vigor, both in the enactment and in the execution of laws framed for that purpose. Any oppression, any partiality, which either exists or may have shown itself in the existing laws, may well excite the careful attention both of Congress and of the Executive, in their respective spheres of duty, for the correction of these mischiefs. As no Congressional elections occur until after the regular session of Congress will have been held, there exists to be no public exigency that would preclude a reasonable consideration at that session of any administrative details that might improve the present methods designed for the protection of all citizens in the complete and free exercise of their right and power under the Constitution. But with my views on the constitutionality and of the value of the existing laws, I cannot approve any measure for their repeal except in connection with the enactment of other legislation which may restore to the Government a wiser and more efficient safeguards for free and honest Congressional elections.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, May 29, 1879.

The June number of the Southern Historical Society Papers has been received from its publishers in Richmond. It contains among other interesting papers an account of Brickeridge's operations in Virginia, including his victory over Siegel, in which the V. M. I. Cadets took a prominent part; a history of the career of the Confederate erudite Stonewall; a correspondence between the erudite and the late General Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General of the Confederate Army, in which it is shown that the Confederacy never had more than 200,000 arms bearing in the field at any one time, that its losses by death, prisoners, and other causes amounted to 500,000, and that at the close of the war its army numbered scarcely 100,000 effective men, while the Federal army numbered a million; and an article by Col. Chisholm, in which it is shown that General Sherman by one of the earliest military blunders ever committed failed to capture the troops stationed in and around Savannah, that the burning of Columbia, which was attributed to Gen. Sherman's fault, that Gen. Halleck's wish that Charleston might be burnt and salt scattered over its site was not gratified.

A Word of Advice to Democrats.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I am impressed from a sense of duty and the deep interest I feel in the future success of the democratic party, of which I am proud to be a member, to send a communication, desiring its publication in the Gazette, so that it may reach the greatest number of our citizens, hoping some may be induced to approve and endorse by acts or words the sentiments embraced therein. I have been chagrined and mortified at the imprudent action of so many of our so-called democratic friends, who betray their manhood and want of faith in themselves and their party by rushing into the arms of the republicans to save them from defeat, evincing their desire for position and a don't-care-a-far for their party, who they cause to suffer defeat thereby. The result of such a course was clearly demonstrated in the election just past. The way of the transgressor is hard, and they have found it so. Those who tried it are now very sore at their defeat, and they see the great mistake they made in forsaking their first love and going after strange gods. So it will ever be with those who care more for the face than the flock. All such should receive the just indignation of the party politically—personally some demand sympathy. It is well that they have received so signal a rebuke. It is a cause of great congratulation to the democratic party of old Fairfax that they have shown themselves to be masters of the situation, and I rejoice with you at the grand and glorious victory achieved against such large odds—against the best, politically, and most influential man the republican party could put up, who had always triumphed before, against the independent organizers, and against the weak kneed and milk and water conservatives. I am more than ever convinced that if we adhere to our party and its principles, and give but half the attention and time to its interest and advancement that the republicans do to their own, we would defeat them every where, and every time in this Old Commonwealth, either for national, State or county officers.

If we hope to win we must fight, we must work, we must stand to our colors, and adhere to the old time usages of the party; we must keep up our organization, and let the camp fires never burn out. Had we left the field for scrub racers, as many hoped we would, and held no primaries or conventions we would have been ignominiously defeated. There is too much apathy and indifference manifested by our party, and without primaries, or conventions, to arouse enthusiasm, and excitement to quicken us into life, we would be left to the tender mercies of our radical friends.

Let the present victory cheer and encourage every democratic heart to renewed effort in the future, and show to all around that a large remnant of the old, true and tried democracy is still left, who have never denied their colors or quit the field, and will carry the banner of the democratic conservative party to successful and triumphant victory in the year 1880. We are contending against a ready antagonist, violent and full of cunning; able to revolt and powerful to organize and direct their forces. In view of these facts, we say to all who would be independent and help by their acts to defeat, or bring dismay into our ranks, that the doors of our party will be closed against them as rejectors of our principles and the faith for which we contend. It is high time for us to buckle on the armor anew, to place sentinels on the watch tower and prepare for the coming contest. We must arouse from our lethargy and take fast hold upon the great principles of our party, by which alone we can succeed. Let us not grow and over in the light of the present, and in view of the skirmishing which will begin in November next and end in the great battle of 1880, let us remain inviolable, united in one faith, one hope and one purpose. Having right on our side, and the great principles of our party as the foundation stone, we shall be victorious. A FAIRFAX CONSERVATIVE.

May 29, 1879.

MEMORIAL DAY AT WINCHESTER.

According to the programme for the observance of the memorial ceremonies at Winchester on the 6th of June, the procession will form on Market street at 11 a. m., under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, chief marshal, and, as soon as formed, moved through the principal streets to the cemetery, where the monuments to the unknown dead and the Virginia dead will be unveiled and saluted by the artillery and musketry of the troops. The assembly will then adjourn to the stand, where, after prayer, the report of the executive committee and a collection for the monument fund, there will be delivered by General John J. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama. The exercises will be interspersed by appropriate music from the bands present. The military which will certainly be present include the Alexandria Light Infantry, Martinsburg and Staunton artillery companies, the Staunton, Harrisonburg, Woodstock and Winchester infantry companies, and the Burlington (W. Va.) cavalry company. Large numbers of the survivors of Rorer's cavalry brigade are expected to attend on horse back, and will be formed under the command of one of their old officers, making an imposing feature of the display.

THE ARCHES SHOPS AND BISHOPS of the Catholic Church in the United States have issued an address to the clergy and laity of that church concerning the financial embarrassments of Archbishop Farrell. They state that it has been agreed that the following united action should be taken: Each parish agrees to have subscription lists opened, without delay, in every parish of his diocese, for special contributions to be paid at once in instalments of five years, one copy of every such list when closed to be sent to the ordinary, and one to be kept by the parish priest for the collection of the amounts subscribed. In each parish or mission there shall also be a collection taken up on some Sunday previous to the first of November, of the year, by which date all subscription lists and amounts subscribed and collected, shall have been forwarded to the ordinary. A central committee have consented to take charge of all funds thus collected and see to their judicious disbursement.

THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

Col. W. W. Wood, Vice President of the Southern Maryland Railroad Company, filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of St. Mary's Co., yesterday for record two mortgages from said company in favor of the Philadelphia Transfer and Deposit Co., amounting to two millions of dollars, to secure the issue of certain bonds to be used in the completion of the railroad to Pitt Lookout; where it is understood that extensive shipping arrangements are about being made to connect with lines of steamers via Norfolk to European ports. It is asserted the cars will be running over the road in a few months.

Burning of a Hotel.

HARRISTOWN, Md. May 29.—The Washington House, in this place, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. There were about sixty guests in the house at the time, all of whom had made attempts to escape the best way they could. Two bodies have been found buried in a crip, and six persons are missing. Many in escaping from the burning building were seriously and some, it is feared, fatally injured.

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